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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 HTC Corporation and HTC America, Inc.,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson and Ericsson  
13 Inc.,

14 Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:17-cv-534

**COMPLAINT FOR:**

**(1) BREACH OF CONTRACT;  
(2) BREACH OF THE IMPLIED  
COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH &  
FAIR DEALING; AND  
(3) PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL.**

JURY DEMAND

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. Plaintiffs HTC Corporation and HTC America, Inc. (collectively, “HTC”) bring these claims to require Defendants Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson and Ericsson Inc. (collectively, “Ericsson”), to abide by their promises to license certain patents—patents that Ericsson itself deemed “essential” to the standards adopted by the cellular and wireless technology industry—on terms that are “fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory” or “FRAND”.

2. Today, technology markets are increasingly dependent on the orderly and consensus-based adoption of various “standards” within particular industries. According to the Federal Trade Commission, the promulgation and adoption of technology standards “are widely acknowledged to be one of the engines of the modern economy” and “serve as a fundamental building block for international trade.”<sup>1</sup>

3. Cellular and wireless technology, and the companies that manufacture mobile devices that use that technology, are especially dependent on standards. The widespread adoption of uniform standards is critical to the interoperability of phones, tablets, and other mobile devices and has propelled the rapid advancement of these globe-changing products.

4. In order to practice industry standards, it is often necessary for the market to use patented technology that is “essential” to that particular standard. To protect companies from the possibility that patent holders will abuse their market power, engage in patent hold-up, or demand unreasonable terms once their technology has been chosen, the markets depend on a licensing paradigm known as FRAND—i.e., that licenses for these “essential” patents will be available on license terms that are fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory to anyone who seeks to practice the standard. As its name suggests, FRAND pricing ensures an equal playing field (regardless of negotiating power) and controls the pricing to license standard-essential patents. In doing so, FRAND terms encourage development, collaboration, and competition.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Dep’t of Justice and U.S. Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Antitrust Enforcement and Intellectual Property Rights: Promoting Competition and Innovation April 2007 Report* (Apr. 17, 2007), <https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/atr/legacy/2007/04/17/intro.pdf>.

1           5.       Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has been clear that the purpose of FRAND is to mitigate  
2 or prevent holders of standard-essential patents (“SEPs”) from extracting more than their fair  
3 share of value through licensing such patents.

4           6.       This dispute involves the technology standards underlying the world’s cellular  
5 networks, including second generation (2G), third generation (3G), and fourth generation (4G)  
6 telecommunications standards, including CDMA2000 (collectively, “Mobile Cellular  
7 Standards”), as well as wireless local area network (“WLAN”) standards (“Wireless Standards”).  
8 As cellular and wireless technologies became a pervasive part of daily life for billions of people  
9 around the globe, Ericsson sought to capitalize on that explosive growth by participating in  
10 international standards development organizations, such as ETSI<sup>2</sup> and the IEEE-SA.<sup>3</sup> Then,  
11 pursuant to ETSI’s and the IEEE-SA’s policies, Ericsson began designating thousands of its  
12 patents as “essential” to ETSI’s telecommunications standards and the IEEE-SA’s wireless  
13 standards. Having voluntarily designated its technology as “essential” to these standards—a  
14 designation that Ericsson itself sought—Ericsson is now bound to offer licenses to these patents  
15 on FRAND<sup>4</sup> terms. In other words, Ericsson is contractually obligated to offer license terms that  
16 are fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory to each and every company that needs and is willing  
17 to pay for a license to these patents.

18           7.       HTC—a leading manufacturer of mobile products that has consistently  
19 demonstrated its respect for intellectual property and patent rights—is one such licensee and has  
20

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21           <sup>2</sup> Short for the European Telecommunications Standards Institute, ETSI produces global standards for  
22 Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), including fixed, mobile, radio, converged,  
23 broadcast, and Internet technologies. ETSI is a not-for-profit organization with more than 800 member  
24 organizations in 68 countries and five continents.

25           <sup>3</sup> Analogous to ETSI, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standards Association, the  
26 IEEE-SA produces the global standards in a broad range of disciplines, including electric power and  
27 energy, biomedical technology, information technology, information assurance, telecommunications,  
consumer electronics, transportation, aerospace, and nanotechnology.

<sup>4</sup> Although the IEEE-SA uses the term RAND (reasonable and nondiscriminatory) rather than  
FRAND, the two terms are generally used interchangeably by the industry.

1 been so since 2003. Specifically, HTC has held a license to Ericsson's SEPs since 2003 and has  
2 made significant payments to Ericsson over the years to maintain that license. Although the  
3 Ericsson/HTC license terms are confidential, publicly-available information makes plain that  
4 Ericsson has profited handsomely from its SEP portfolio from the myriad of companies that  
5 practice these standards, including HTC.

6 8. In addition to making substantial payments to Ericsson, HTC has also contributed  
7 to the widespread adoption of telecommunications and wireless standards, particularly 3G and  
8 4G standards, and their subsequent advancement throughout the globe. HTC made those  
9 investments in reliance on the promises by Ericsson (and other SEP holders) that HTC would  
10 receive FRAND pricing for the life of the telecommunications SEPs. Thanks in part to HTC's  
11 early adoption of 3G and 4G, and its subsequent years of innovation, HTC helped turn Ericsson's  
12 SEPs into a very lucrative asset that Ericsson has been enjoying for years.

13 9. Years later, as the industry licenses are coming due for renegotiation, Ericsson is  
14 breaching its promises to adhere to FRAND principles. Instead, Ericsson is abusing its patent  
15 position and making unreasonable licensing demands that do not reflect market realities or any  
16 objective FRAND royalty valuation methodology.

17 10. HTC's SEP license with Ericsson, for example, expired on December 31, 2016.  
18 HTC has communicated its willingness to license Ericsson's SEPs, and is seeking to enter a new  
19 license to Ericsson's SEP portfolio. Times have changed though, and the market conditions  
20 today are not the same as when the parties first negotiated this license in 2003. In 2003, for  
21 example, the cellular industry was growing exponentially and HTC's own revenues were  
22 growing at an incredible rate. In 2008, the cellular industry continued to grow steadily and the  
23 industry benefited from the general consumer shift from older generation mobile phones to new  
24 smartphones. HTC in particular benefited from this transition as it released the world's first  
25 Android phone, the HTC Dream (also known as the G1) in September 2008, while Ericsson and  
26 other ETSI contributors benefited from the increasingly widespread adoption of 3G and the  
27 newly launched 4G.

1           11. Today, the world looks very different. 2G and 3G are now legacy technologies,  
2 and even 4G will soon give way to the next generation of telecommunications standards. Major  
3 wireless carriers in the United States, including AT&T, T-Mobile, and Verizon Wireless, have  
4 shut down or announced plans to shut down their 2G and 3G networks over the next two years,  
5 making way for 5G networks that are expected to be deployed on a large-scale by 2019. The  
6 product features driving pricing and consumer demand now have nothing to do with 2G, 3G, or  
7 4G technology (e.g., camera functionality, storage capacity, touch screen, user interface,  
8 operating system, and applications). Further, Ericsson's SEPs have begun to expire at a rapid  
9 rate—a trend that will only accelerate over the life of the license at issue here. Finally, like other  
10 manufacturers in this industry, the average selling price (ASP) for HTC's mobile devices  
11 (despite increasingly superior product features) has dropped dramatically in recent years.

12           12. With declining growth, new technologies and features, an expiring patent  
13 portfolio, and lower ASPs, the value of Ericsson's SEPs are significantly in decline. Rather than  
14 acknowledging this reality—which it must under FRAND principles—Ericsson is demanding  
15 licensing fees that are unreasonable and unsupported by any defensible valuation methodology.  
16 Ericsson publicly acknowledges as much. Although Ericsson has acknowledged that ASPs  
17 have fallen dramatically in recent years, Ericsson continues to demand royalties determined  
18 using past royalty rates paid under old license agreements or royalty rates that were calculated  
19 using the overall value of the entire value of the device without accounting for the changes in  
20 ASPs. The shortcomings to such methodologies are obvious, i.e., they do not account for  
21 market realities or for the product features that manufacturers, like HTC, have added to their  
22 devices over the last eight years or the emergence of alternative and next-generation  
23 technologies. Because they are divorced from market conditions, Ericsson's demands are  
24 inherently unreasonable and unfair.

25           13. To be clear, HTC does not dispute that there is some value left in Ericsson's SEP  
26 portfolio or that HTC should pay a fair and reasonable rate to license Ericsson's SEP portfolio.  
27 But Ericsson's Mobile Cellular and Wireless SEPs are worth substantially less today than they

1 did when the industry first adopted the standards in the early 2000s, and Ericsson is obligated to  
2 offer license terms that are fair and reasonable under current circumstances. Because Ericsson  
3 did not provide a fair and reasonable valuation methodology for its SEP portfolio, HTC has done  
4 that work itself. Specifically, HTC commissioned experts from the telecommunications field and  
5 industry to evaluate Ericsson's SEP portfolio using standard intellectual property valuations.  
6 These evaluations revealed that the actual fair and reasonable value of Ericsson's SEPs is  
7 substantially less than what Ericsson is demanding. Accordingly, HTC responded to Ericsson's  
8 demands by making an offer that is fair, reasonable, and consistent with the valuations performed  
9 by HTC's industry experts. Ericsson, however, rejected HTC's fair and reasonable offer.

10 14. Ericsson's licensing practices not only violate its contractual obligations to license  
11 its SEPs on FRAND terms, but it also violates black-letter patent law, especially recent case law  
12 regarding reasonable royalties calculations. For example, FRAND royalties must use the proper  
13 royalty base and a proper royalty rate. And FRAND royalties must reflect the actual technical  
14 contribution of the patented technology—rather than (a) the value of all the technologies  
15 incorporated in an entire standard, (b) the “lock in” value that arises from standardization of  
16 technologies—in which technologies gain value simply because companies must use them as  
17 part of the standard, and (c) the value of an entire device embracing many technologies beyond  
18 the standard.

19 15. As a matter of black-letter patent law regarding patent valuation, patent royalties  
20 are typically determined from a royalty base that begins with the smallest saleable unit that  
21 substantially embodies the patented functionality—and that base may need to be further  
22 apportioned to isolate the value of the patented invention. And the royalty rate applied to that  
23 base must be reasonable and recognize other royalties levied by other patent holders on the  
24 royalty base—to avoid the problem of an unduly high total “royalty stack.” The final royalty  
25 calculation must also account for end products that incorporate already-licensed components,  
26 such as chip components sold to HTC by a licensed manufacturer.



1           20. Plaintiff HTC America, Inc. (“HTC America”) is a Washington corporation with  
2 its principal place of business at 308 Occidental Ave S, Seattle, WA 98104. HTC America is a  
3 wholly-owned American subsidiary of HTC Corporation that sells cellular and wireless devices  
4 in the United States.

5           21. Founded in 1997, HTC is a pioneer in the smartphone market, credited with many  
6 industry firsts and technology breakthroughs over the past 19 years—a history defined by  
7 innovation, design and engineering excellence, and the building of strategic partnerships to  
8 facilitate the development of an industry ecosystem. HTC has invested heavily in research and  
9 development, which accounts for about a third of its employees.

10           22. HTC’s growth accelerated dramatically in the early 2000s when it was selected to  
11 be Microsoft’s first hardware platform development partner for the Windows Mobile operating  
12 system (based on Windows CE). By 2005, HTC’s annual sales revenue totaled more than \$2  
13 billion, and it was recognized as the fastest-growing tech company in BusinessWeek’s Info Tech  
14 100. HTC also partnered with Google to build the first mobile phone running Google’s Android  
15 mobile OS, HTC Dream or G1, which was released in September 2008. Through these efforts,  
16 and others, HTC was amongst the pivotal players that adopted and advanced 3G and 4G  
17 technologies, including its introduction to, and widespread adoption by, consumers around the  
18 globe. Since then, the market has changed significantly—both in terms of market share,  
19 consumer expectations, and overall growth.

20           **B. ERICSSON**

21           23. On information and belief, Defendant Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson is a  
22 Swedish corporation with its principal place of business in Stockholm, Sweden.

23           24. On information and belief, Defendant Ericsson Inc. is a Delaware corporation  
24 with its principal place of business in Plano, Texas and an office in Bellevue, Washington.  
25 Ericsson Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson that develops,  
26 owns, and asserts standards-essential patents that are part of Ericsson’s SEP portfolio.  
27



1           25.     On information and belief, Ericsson was founded in 1876 as a telegraph and  
2 telephone repair shop. Ericsson has made and sold and/or makes and sells base stations and  
3 supporting software and services compliant with the Mobile Cellular Standards which are the  
4 part of the cellular infrastructure throughout the United States, including Washington and this  
5 District.

6           26.     In addition to its widespread sales of network equipment and support services  
7 throughout the United States, Ericsson also aggressively monetizes its portfolio of intellectual  
8 property rights—including its patents declared essential to the Mobile Cellular and Wireless  
9 Standards—by enforcing its patents against or licensing to companies like HTC that sell mobile  
10 handsets to consumers in the United States.

11                               **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12           27.     This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this dispute pursuant to 28  
13 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(3) because this is an action between citizens of different states and because the  
14 value of declaratory and injunctive relief sought, the value of HTC's rights this action will  
15 protect and enforce, and the extent of the injury to be prevented exceed the amount of \$75,000,  
16 exclusive of interest and costs.

17           28.     Defendants are subject to this Court's general personal jurisdiction, consistent  
18 with the principles of due process and the Washington Long Arm Statute. Defendants maintain  
19 an office and facilities in the Western District of Washington, have employees in the Western  
20 District of Washington, offer products for sale in the Western District of Washington, and  
21 routinely transact business in this District. Defendants' general business operations in the  
22 Western District of Washington not only involve the sale of products to Western District of  
23 Washington consumers and residents, but include significant research, development, and testing  
24 of mobile technologies (including the technologies at issue in this litigation, such as LTE) and  
25 commercial transactions with mobile device companies and wireless carriers located in the  
26 Western District of Washington. In addition to maintaining an office and conducting significant  
27 activities in Bellevue, Washington relating to mobile device technology and the SEPs,

1 Defendants also have offices throughout the United States, including Plano, Texas; Pleasanton,  
2 California; Santa Clara, California; Waltham, Massachusetts; Denver, Colorado; and New York  
3 City, New York. Accordingly, Defendants transact substantial business in this District and  
4 throughout the United States, and thus voluntarily avail themselves of the laws of the United  
5 States and Washington so as to be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

6 29. Defendants are also subject to specific personal jurisdiction in Washington. In  
7 addition to the conduct and activities discussed above, Defendants have previously entered and  
8 sought to negotiate payments for a license covering products sold by HTC America, Inc., which  
9 is a Washington corporation with its principal place of business in Seattle, Washington.  
10 Additionally, HTC Corporation, on behalf of its subsidiary HTC America, Inc., has been  
11 involved in negotiations with Ericsson attempting to obtain a FRAND rate for the license that  
12 would be granted by Defendants.

13 30. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(a), 1391(c), and  
14 1931(d).

## 15 **BACKGROUND**

### 16 **A. INTRODUCTION TO STANDARDS**

17 31. The development and adoption of industry standards is a critical aspect of today's  
18 technology market. In simple terms, a standard provides rules or guidelines to achieve consensus  
19 and order in regards to a particular technology. In the context of telecommunications  
20 technology, standards provide interconnection and interoperability so that users, who are  
21 increasingly mobile and use a variety of products from different manufacturers, can "mix and  
22 match" equipment, services, and providers.

23 32. As the U.S. Federal Trade Commission has recognized:

24 Industry standards are widely acknowledged to be one of the engines of the  
25 modern economy. Standards can make products less costly for firms to  
26 produce and more valuable to consumers. They can increase innovation,  
efficiency, and consumer choice; foster public health and safety; and serve as  
a "fundamental building block for international trade." Standards make

1 networks, such as the internet and telecommunications, more valuable to  
2 consumers by allowing products to interoperate.<sup>5</sup>

3 33. Technology standards are typically promulgated by entities known as “Standard  
4 Development Organizations” or “SDOs” whose participants voluntarily engage in the standards  
5 program to benefit their members and affiliates, including third parties implementing the  
6 standards, as well as the end users of the products.<sup>6</sup>

7 34. SDO participants enjoy significant potential benefits to having their technology  
8 adopted by the SDO. Most obviously, when a standard is broadly adopted, the patent holder is  
9 likely to receive royalties (on a FRAND basis) from a large pool of adopters for many years. But  
10 there are other benefits as well, including recognition of leadership in the industry, increased  
11 demand for the patent holder’s other products, internal familiarity with the selected technology  
12 (potentially leading to a head start or shorter development times), and improved compatibility  
13 with products made by third parties that also use the adopted standard.

14 **B. ETSI AND THE IEEE-SA, THEIR STANDARDS, AND THEIR**  
15 **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS POLICIES**

16 35. Several SDOs and other collaborations are relevant here. As discussed above,  
17 ETSI is an independent, non-profit SDO that is responsible for the standardization of information  
18 and communication technologies, including mobile cellular technologies. 3GPP is a  
19 collaborative group of recognized SDOs in the information and communication industry,  
20 including ETSI. ETSI and 3GPP have jointly worked together, and with others in the cellular  
21

22  
23 <sup>5</sup> U.S. Dep’t of Justice and Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Antitrust Enforcement and Intellectual Property*  
24 *Rights: Promoting Competition and Innovation April 2007 Report* (Apr. 17, 2007),  
<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/atr/legacy/2007/04/17/intro.pdf>.

25 <sup>6</sup> The engineers and developers who work on the technologies that are adopted by the SDOs are not  
26 employees of those SDOs. Instead, they are usually employees of companies in the industry, such as  
27 Qualcomm, Samsung, Alcatel-Lucent, Nokia, Ericsson, Motorola, Nortel, and others that are members of  
the SDOs and participate in the standard-setting process. Many of these companies file for patents that  
cover technologies they believe are essential to implement the standards.

1 industry, for years to develop broadly accepted standards for cellular technologies, including 2G,  
2 3G, and 4G. The IEEE Standards Association (“IEEE-SA”) is the standards-setting arm of the  
3 IEEE. The IEEE-SA promulgates technical standards in a variety of fields, including wireless  
4 communications and telecommunications.

5 36. To ensure that adopters are not captive to abusive and anticompetitive practices  
6 by patent holders, ETSI and the IEEE-SA—like other SDOs—adopted rules, policies, and  
7 procedures that create a paradigm for disclosing and licensing patents that are “essential” to the  
8 standards under consideration. These rules, policies, and procedures are set out in the  
9 intellectual property rights (“IPR”) policies (“IPR Policies”).

10 37. Many IPR Policies, including ETSI’s and the IEEE-SA’s, require participants to  
11 timely disclose any IPRs (such as patents or patent applications) that the patent holder reasonably  
12 believes will become essential to the standard under consideration. These disclosures permit the  
13 SDOs and their members to evaluate technologies with knowledge of disclosed IPRs that may  
14 affect the costs of implementing the standard. IPR Policies, including ETSI’s and the IEEE-  
15 SA’s, also require participants claiming to own relevant patents to grant licenses for those  
16 patents with any implementer of the standard on FRAND terms.

17 38. ETSI’s IPR Policy unambiguously requires the patent owner to grant irrevocable  
18 licenses on FRAND terms for patents that are essential to its standards.

19 39. Specifically, Clause 6 of ETSI’s IPR Policy states:

20 When an ESSENTIAL IPR relating to a particular STANDARD or  
21 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION is brought to the attention of ETSI, the  
22 Director-General of ETSI shall immediately request the owner to give  
23 within three months an irrevocable undertaking in writing that it is  
24 prepared to grant irrevocable licenses on fair, reasonable and non-  
25 discriminatory (“FRAND”) terms and conditions.

26 40. If the essential IPR owner refuses to undertake the requested commitment and  
27 informs ETSI of that decision, the ETSI General Assembly must “review the requirement for that  
STANDARD or TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION and satisfy itself that a viable alternative  
technology is available for the STANDARD or TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION” that is not

1 blocked by that IPR and satisfies ETSI's requirements. ETSI IPR Policy, cl. 8.1.1. Absent such  
2 a viable alternative, the ETSI IPR Policy requires that "work on the STANDARD or  
3 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION shall cease." *Id.*, cl. 8.1.2. In other words, ETSI will not agree  
4 to incorporate a member's technology in a standard under consideration unless the member  
5 irrevocably binds itself to granting licenses on FRAND terms.

6 41. The IEEE-SA had an IPR policy at the time it was drafting the 802.11 (WLAN)  
7 protocols. Under the IPR policy, the IEEE-SA would request Letters of Assurance from  
8 individuals participating in IEEE standards development who believed they owned patents or  
9 patent applications that might be "essential" to implement an IEEE standard under development.

10 42. The requirements for the Letters of Assurance sought by the IEEE-SA are set  
11 forth in Clause 6 of the IEEE-SA Standards Board Bylaws. Clause 6 of those Bylaws (which  
12 was revised slightly over the years) provides in pertinent part:

13 A Letter of Assurance shall be either:

14 a) A general disclaimer to the effect that the submitter without  
15 conditions will not enforce any present or future Essential Patent  
16 Claims against any person or entity making, using, selling,  
17 offering to sell, importing, distributing, or implementing a  
18 compliant implementation of the standard; or

19 b) A statement that a license for a compliant implementation of  
20 the standard will be made available to an unrestricted number of  
21 applicants on a worldwide basis without compensation or under  
22 reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are  
23 demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination.

24 43. If the Letters of Assurance were not provided for patents asserted to be "essential"  
25 by participants, the IEEE working group either would revise the standard to avoid any potential  
26 issues related to those patents, discontinue work on the standard altogether, or otherwise proceed  
27 in a way that avoided exposure to discriminatory patent assertions and/or unreasonable licensing  
terms.

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1           44. IPR Policies are critical protections for all the market and those companies that  
 2 build products using the adopted standard. As the United States Federal Trade Commission  
 3 recently explained,

4                   [SDOs] have this policy because the incorporation of patented technology  
 5 into a standard induces market reliance on that patent and increases its  
 6 value. After manufacturers implement a standard, they can become  
 7 “locked-in” to the standard and face substantial switching costs if they  
 8 must abandon initial designs and substitute different technologies. This  
 9 allows [standard-essential patent] holders to demand terms that reflect not  
 10 only “the value conferred by the patent itself,” but also “the additional  
 11 value—the hold-up value—conferred by the patent’s being designated as  
 12 standard-essential.” The FRAND commitment is a promise intended to  
 13 mitigate the potential for patent hold-up. In other words, it restrains the  
 14 exercise of market power gained by a firm when its patent is included in a  
 15 standard and the standard is widely adopted in the market.<sup>7</sup>

12           45. Thus, IPR Policies and members’ commitment to encourage participants and  
 13 affiliates to contribute their technologies to the standards and/or to implement the standards  
 14 works to the benefit of consumers, who would be harmed by higher prices and fewer options if  
 15 owners of standards-essential patents were able to demand unfair, unreasonable, or  
 16 discriminatory licensing terms.

### 17                   Mobile Cellular and Wireless Standards

18           46. At issue here are Ericsson’s patents that Ericsson itself claims are essential to the  
 19 2G, 3G, 4G, and WLAN standards.

20           47. The mobile cellular technologies described by the 2G, 3G, and 4G standards are  
 21 enabling second, third, and fourth generation technologies for mobile voice and data  
 22 communications. 2G technology was a culmination of work that began in the 1980s as a  
 23 replacement for first generation (“1G”) analog cellular networks for voice communications. The  
 24 first 2G cellular telecom networks were commercially launched on the Global System for Mobile

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 26           <sup>7</sup> U.S. Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Analysis of Proposed Consent Order to Aid Public Comment In the*  
 27 *Matter of Motorola Mobility LLC and Google Inc., File No. 121-0120* (Jan. 2013),  
<https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cases/2013/01/130103googlemotorolaanalysis.pdf>.

1 Communications (“GSM”) standard in Finland in 1991. The first GSM network became  
2 operational in the United States in 1995. The GSM 2G and its counterpart Code Division  
3 Multiple Access (CDMA) standards launched in the United States in the early 2000s.

4 48. The adoption of 3G and 4G technology was driven by the demand for greater  
5 transmission capacity and speed compared to the existing technologies available in earlier  
6 generation technology. For example, 3G Universal Mobile Telecommunications Service  
7 (“UMTS”) uses wideband CDMA (“WCDMA”), a technology used to increase the amount of  
8 data that can be exchanged on the bandwidth of mobile telecommunications. 3G mobile phones  
9 can, in addition to classic voice calls, transmit and receive data such as, for example,  
10 downloading of music and video files.

11 49. A 4G network goes further. 4G LTE provides mobile ultra-broadband Internet  
12 access, for example to laptops with USB wireless modems, to smartphones, and to other mobile  
13 devices. Many 4G networks are also compatible with legacy 2G and 3G systems. This allows  
14 users to make connections regardless of their geographic location or type of mobile phone, and  
15 especially when operating in an area where there is no 4G network. Thus, the majority, if not all,  
16 of the marketed 4G mobile phones can also function in 3G and/or 2G modes.

17 50. WLAN or “Wi-Fi” and/or “802.11” (“Wireless Standards”) is a widely practiced  
18 standard for wireless Internet connectivity that enables an electronic device to access the Internet  
19 wirelessly at high speeds over short distances. WLAN networks typically consist of one or more  
20 access points that are connected to an Ethernet local area network, each of which communicates  
21 by radio signals with devices such as notebook computers and other electronics devices. The use  
22 of WLAN technology has grown in the United States since its introduction in the 1990s.  
23 Manufacturers now offer WLAN connectivity in a wide array of devices and for many different  
24 reasons and purposes.

25 **Ericsson’s Involvement in Development of the Wireless Standards**

26 51. Ericsson is a member of ETSI and 3GPP, and a contributor to the ETSI standard.  
27 Ericsson declared numerous IPRs to ETSI, including United States patents and patent

1 applications assigned to Ericsson. In addition, upon information and belief, Ericsson has played  
2 a role in the 3GPP standardization process.

3 52. As a 3GPP “Individual Member,” Ericsson is “bound by the IPR policy” of ETSI.  
4 At various times, Ericsson, along with its subsidiaries and affiliates, has declared to ETSI that a  
5 number of its patents and patent applications are or are likely to become essential to one or more  
6 of the Mobile Cellular Standards. Consistent with, and pursuant to, ETSI’s IPR Policies,  
7 Ericsson has submitted an IPR Information Statement and Licensing Declaration for each patent  
8 or patent application it believes to be standard-essential. In each such declaration, Ericsson  
9 promised to “grant irrevocable license under the IPRs on terms and conditions which are in  
10 accordance with Clause 6.1 of the ETSI IPR policy.” Ericsson has submitted at least 64 ETSI  
11 IPR Licensing Declaration forms through which it has declared a large number of its United  
12 States and foreign patents and patent applications essential to the standards. Many of these  
13 patents and patent applications were assigned to and licensed by Ericsson Corporation’s wholly-  
14 owned licensing subsidiaries.

15 53. In reliance on declarations such as the ones submitted by Ericsson, ETSI released  
16 the Mobile Cellular Standards. Once Ericsson disclosed that it held essential patents, but for a  
17 licensing commitment from Ericsson that it would grant licenses to these patents on FRAND  
18 terms, ETSI would have: (1) revised the standards to employ alternative technologies, (2)  
19 stopped working on the standards, or (3) taken other action to ensure the Mobile Cellular  
20 Standards would be available for use by everyone on FRAND terms and conditions.

21 54. In submitting its declarations in accordance with ETSI’s IPR Policy, Ericsson  
22 entered into a contract with ETSI for the benefit of ETSI members and any entity that  
23 implements and/or adopts the Mobile Cellular Standards. Ericsson is bound by its agreements to  
24 license its patents consistent with the referenced ETSI IPR Policy. HTC is, therefore, a  
25 beneficiary of Ericsson’s contractual obligations and promises to ETSI.

26 55. Similarly, Ericsson is a member of the IEEE and a contributor to the WLAN  
27 standard. Ericsson declared numerous IPRs to the IEEE-SA, including United States patents and



1 patent applications assigned to Ericsson. In addition, upon information and belief, Ericsson has  
2 played a role in the WLAN standardization process.

3 56. Ericsson submitted Letters of Assurance pursuant to Clause 6 of the IEEE-SA  
4 Standards Board Bylaws that it would offer to license any of its patents or patent applications  
5 that it identified as “essential” to the applicable WLAN standards to any entity under reasonable  
6 rates on a non-discriminatory basis. The IEEE and its participants and affiliates relied on  
7 Ericsson’s promises in developing, adopting, and implementing the IEEE-SA technical  
8 standards. These standards are now implemented worldwide in a variety of electronic devices  
9 that have become commonplace.

10 **C. HTC’S RELIANCE ON COMMITMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE**  
11 **MOBILE CELLULAR AND WIRELESS STANDARDS**

12 57. Relying on the integrity of the SDO process and the commitments made by  
13 Ericsson regarding the IPRs that it deems essential, HTC developed, marketed, and sold its  
14 mobile phone products with the 3G, 4G, and/or Wi-Fi connectivity.

15 58. HTC has invested substantial resources in developing and marketing products that  
16 implement these standards worldwide, including in the United States, and particularly in  
17 Washington. HTC did so in reliance on the assurances of participating IPR holders—including  
18 Ericsson—that any patents identified pursuant to ETSI’s and the IEEE-SA’s IPR Policies by  
19 such IPR holders would be licensed on FRAND terms, regardless of whether such IPRs were, in  
20 fact, used in any particular implementation. Accordingly, HTC is a third-party beneficiary of  
21 Ericsson’s FRAND commitments to ETSI, 3GPP, and the IEEE-SA.

22 **D. THE PRIOR ERICSSON/HTC LICENSING AGREEMENTS AND**  
23 **SUBSEQUENT DECLINING VALUE OF ERICSSON’S SEPS**

24 59. In 2003, HTC signed a license to Ericsson’s portfolio of patents essential to the  
25 Mobile Cellular Standards pursuant to its express understanding that the licenses were, and  
26 would remain, subject to FRAND pricing. In 2008 and 2014, the parties agreed to expand the  
27 coverage and duration of the license.

1           60.     Although the terms of the parties' agreements are confidential, the underlying  
2 terms were negotiated when 2G, 3G, and 4G, respectively, were cutting-edge technologies that  
3 represented a significant step forward in data capacity and speed. The mobile device market was  
4 rapidly expanding, as smartphones were introduced to and embraced by both enterprise and  
5 individual consumers.

6           61.     The parties themselves were in very different positions as well. When the first  
7 agreement was negotiated in 2003, HTC was a dominant market player whose growth was  
8 rapidly accelerating after being selected to be Microsoft's first hardware platform development  
9 partner for the Windows Mobile operating system (based on Windows CE). In 2008, HTC had  
10 just recently partnered with Google to build the first mobile phone running Google's Android  
11 mobile OS, the G1. Ericsson was likewise the world's largest supplier of network equipment  
12 and related services to telecom operators, serving well over 40 percent of all mobile subscribers  
13 and with customers in more than 175 countries.

14           62.     Since the expiry of the first two agreements between HTC and Ericsson, market  
15 share and revenues for both companies have plunged. Because of the market uncertainty at the  
16 time, when the companies negotiated a third license agreement in 2014, they agreed to a shorter  
17 license term of two years.

18           63.     The downward market trends for both companies have not yet reversed. In the  
19 fourth quarter of 2016, HTC reported robust sales but the year-over-year revenue numbers were  
20 down. At the same time, Ericsson announced in October 2016 that it would cut 3,000 jobs in  
21 Sweden which comprised nearly 20 percent of its local workforce and that it would downsize  
22 operations at several plants as part of its global plan to cut costs by \$1 billion in 2017.<sup>8</sup> That  
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26           <sup>8</sup> The Associated Press, *Sweden's Ericsson cuts 3,000 jobs, reduces operations*, USA Today (Oct. 4,  
27 2016), <http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/business/2016/10/04/sweden-ericsson-telecom-job-cuts/91529530/>.

1 same month, Ericsson reported a 94 percent plunge in quarterly operating profit and tumbling  
 2 sales, leading to its shares trading at an eight-year low.<sup>9</sup>

### 3 **The Declining Value of Ericsson's SEP Portfolio**

4 64. Since 2003, new technologies and product features—many of which have nothing  
 5 to do with the Mobile Cellular or Wireless Standards—have become prevalent and a driving  
 6 force behind consumer demand. As a result, the legacy 2G and 3G technologies, and even 4G  
 7 technology, necessarily represent a smaller component of the overall product price. The decline  
 8 in the value of these legacy technologies is further demonstrated by the decision by wireless  
 9 carriers to shut down their 2G and 3G networks. For example, AT&T discontinued service on its  
 10 2G wireless network as of December 31, 2016. T-Mobile is contemplating shutting down its 3G  
 11 network by 2019. Meanwhile, customers and carriers are looking forward to the next  
 12 progression in cellular technology, mainly 5G. Large-scale deployments of 5G are expected by  
 13 2019, with Verizon Wireless promising delivery of 5G service to pilot customers in 11 markets  
 14 across the United States by mid 2017.

15 65. Meanwhile, HTC has introduced and continues to introduce additional non-  
 16 telecom features such as user interface enhancements, motion gesture, camera enhancements,  
 17 audio enhancements, motion launch, flip to mute, photo editor, and others. Despite the  
 18 increasingly superior product features, the average selling price (ASP) for HTC's mobile devices  
 19 has dropped dramatically in recent years, as it has for the rest of the industry.

20 66. Even since the parties' last agreement in 2014, there has been an acceleration in  
 21 market forces that are transforming the wireless technology landscape in a more fundamental  
 22 way. On March 3, 2017, Ericsson announced its proposed royalty rates for its 5G portfolio.  
 23 Ericsson's announcement not only demonstrates its recognition of the shift away from the legacy  
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 26 <sup>9</sup> Reuters, *Crisis at Ericsson deepens as profits plunge 94 pct*, CNBC (Oct. 12, 2016),  
 27 <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/10/12/crisis-at-ericsson-deepens-as-profits-plunge-94-pct.html>.

1 and increasingly obsolete 3G and 4G technologies, but the announced rates further demonstrate  
2 that Ericsson is demanding excessive rates that are not FRAND.

3         67. In its Annual Report for 2016, Ericsson explains that, today, “[t]he majority of  
4 today’s IPR licensing revenues are generated from handset suppliers,” such as HTC. However,  
5 Ericsson has repeatedly acknowledged existing market forces have already changed that  
6 dynamic. The same Annual Report further explains, “Ericsson is expanding the licensing  
7 business to cover products beyond handsets as connectivity is introduced in industries other than  
8 telecommunications.” This increase in demand will not be driven by legacy technologies  
9 (especially not 2G or 3G) or by demand for traditional handset devices. Instead, Ericsson’s  
10 Annual Report states that future demand will be driven by “interest in digital transformation  
11 enabled by 5G, IoT (Internet of Things) and Cloud. . . . While the earlier generations of mobile  
12 technology offered connectivity to mobile phones and smartphones, the transition to the next  
13 generation, 5G, will involve devices beyond smartphones. Ericsson estimates that there will be  
14 29 billion connected devices in 2022, of which 18 billion will be related to Internet of Things”  
15 compared to only 6.8 billion handsets.

16         68. Because the value of its portfolio and patented technology changes over time, on  
17 information and belief, Ericsson conducts annual internal reviews of its licensing rates for its 2G,  
18 3G, and 4G standard essential patents to adjust the reference royalty rates that it uses as  
19 benchmarks for FRAND negotiations. For example, after its March 2016 annual internal review,  
20 Ericsson decided to transition its reference rate system from a percentage running royalty rate  
21 system to a fixed-fee-per-unit (or “dollar-per-unit”) rate system to make up for the dramatic drop  
22 in the sales price of standards-compliant handset devices in recent years. Unlike a percentage  
23 running royalty rate system (in which licensees must pay some percentage of the sales price for  
24 each device sold), the fixed-fee-per-unit rate system requires licensors to pay a fixed fee for each  
25 device sold, regardless of how much the device’s sales price may fall.

26         69. Ericsson’s SEPs are less valuable today as a result of these other advancements,  
27 and their value will continue to decline in the coming years as more and more of its SEPs

1 continue to expire. On information and belief, at least a one-third of Ericsson's Mobile Cellular  
 2 SEPs will expire between 2017 and 2020. Meanwhile, the rate of new patents issued to Ericsson  
 3 has declined dramatically. At a minimum, Ericsson's expiring patents and declining invention  
 4 rates should be taken into account for determining any new royalty rate.

5 70. On information and belief, Ericsson transferred and sold to Unwired Planet, Inc.  
 6 ("UP") 2,185 patents and patent applications covering technology utilized in telecommunications  
 7 infrastructure including signal processing, network protocols, radio resource management,  
 8 voice/text applications, mobility management, software, hardware, and antennas. Of the 1,922  
 9 issued patents, 753 are United States patents. Ericsson further agreed to assign to UP, for no  
 10 additional consideration, 100 patents each year, provided that Ericsson may choose to accelerate  
 11 such contribution to be made at one time or over a shorter period of time. In exchange, UP  
 12 agreed to pay Ericsson a portion of UP's cumulative gross revenue.

13 71. In addition to this example, Ericsson has likely entered additional transactions in  
 14 which it sold or otherwise divested itself of additional SEPs that must be considered in assessing  
 15 a reasonable royalty for its remaining portfolios.

16 **E. ERICSSON'S BREACH OF ITS OBLIGATION TO LICENSE ITS SEPS**  
 17 **ON FRAND TERMS**

18 72. HTC's license to Ericsson's SEPs expired on December 31, 2016.

19 73. HTC has repeatedly made clear its willingness and intention to enter new license  
 20 agreements with Ericsson, and that it will pay license fees that are fair and reasonable. HTC has  
 21 negotiated, and is prepared to negotiate, in good faith with Ericsson to obtain FRAND rates for  
 22 the licenses to all patents that Ericsson has declared to be essential to the Mobile Cellular  
 23 Standards.

24 74. But with willful disregard of the commitments it made to ETSI, 3GPP, and the  
 25 IEEE-SA, Ericsson has refused to provide HTC a FRAND rate to license Ericsson's SEP  
 26 portfolio. Instead, Ericsson is exploiting the significant economic power it gained as a result of  
 27 the purported inclusion of its technology into the Mobile Cellular and Wireless Standards by

1 demanding royalty payments that are wholly disproportionate to the royalty rate that its patents  
2 should command under any reasonable royalty determination, and far in excess of any  
3 independent value they would have absent their inclusion in the standards.

4 75. Because it became clear that Ericsson would not offer a reasonable rate on its  
5 own, HTC retained two telecommunications industry experts to determine the value of  
6 Ericsson's SEPs. Among other things, that analysis considered relevant market factors (e.g.,  
7 slower industry growth, declining average selling price, lower margins), the technical merits of  
8 Ericsson's SEP portfolio, the increasing importance of product features unrelated to Ericsson's  
9 SEPs, emerging alternative technologies, and well-established patent valuation principles. The  
10 analysis demonstrated that Ericsson's demand was in far excess of a rate that would be fair and  
11 reasonable.

12 76. The competition in the markets for HTC products is intense. As result, the profit  
13 margins for HTC and many companies in the market are small or non-existent. Therefore, any  
14 unfair or unreasonable royalty will significantly impact overall profit margin and prevent HTC  
15 from being competitive in the marketplace. It is therefore essential for HTC to obtain FRAND  
16 rates for Ericsson's SEPs.

17 77. Absent the negotiating leverage that Ericsson obtained through the standards  
18 process, Ericsson would not have been in a position to exploit its essential patents to attempt to  
19 extort unreasonable terms from HTC.

20 78. With the expiration of the 2014 license agreement between Ericsson and HTC,  
21 HTC now faces imminent loss of coverage from protection against patent infringement actions  
22 and exposure to a high risk of litigation in the United States and other jurisdictions, of devices  
23 that allegedly utilize Ericsson's claimed essential patents.

24 79. Notably, Ericsson is among hundreds of companies with purported essential  
25 patents relevant to these technologies. If each company with a FRAND commitment is  
26 permitted to charge excessive royalties, the burden on downstream products will leave little room  
27 for profitability, discourage further investment, and chill device innovation and competition

altogether. Not only would device manufacturers like HTC be harmed in their business, but so too would consumers, who ultimately would suffer higher device prices and less innovation.

**CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(Breach of Contract)**

80. HTC realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

81. Ericsson entered into contractual commitments with ETSI, 3GPP, the IEEE-SA and their respective members, participants, and implementers relating to the Mobile Cellular and Wireless Standards.

82. Each third party that would potentially implement the Mobile Cellular and Wireless Standards was an intended beneficiary of those contracts.

83. HTC is an intended beneficiary of those contracts.

84. Ericsson was contractually obligated to offer a license to its SEPs consistent with the applicable IPR policy of ETSI and 3GPP, including that such a license be on FRAND terms.

85. Ericsson was further contractually obligated to offer a license to its SEPs consistent with the applicable IPR policy of the IEEE-SA, including that such a license be on RAND terms.

86. Ericsson has refused to offer a FRAND rate. Instead, HTC understands that Ericsson is basing the demanded royalties for its SEPs on prior license agreements that were based on the value of entire devices (e.g., smartphones and tablet computers). The law requires, however, that royalties be set using as the royalty base (at most) the smallest saleable unit that substantially embodies the patented technology, to which a reasonable royalty rate is then applied. For these patents, that royalty base would be (at most) the baseband processor chip that performs telecommunications processing functions. The law also requires that the royalties be set to reflect the value of the patented technology alone. For Ericsson's SEPs, that would

1 acknowledge the decline in the significance of the technology, including that this technology has  
2 declining impact on consumer demand.

3 87. Ericsson has refused to accept the FRAND rate calculated by HTC's  
4 telecommunications technology and market experts, who HTC hired to evaluate Ericsson's SEP  
5 portfolio. By failing to reduce rates to account for a declining value in its portfolio, Ericsson is  
6 attempting to extract unfair and unreasonable rates by demanding rates higher than the fair and  
7 reasonable value of the patented technology.

8 88. Ericsson breached its contracts by refusing to license its SEPs under reasonable  
9 rates, with reasonable terms, and on a non-discriminatory basis.

10 89. As a result of Ericsson's contractual breach, HTC has been injured in its business  
11 or property, and is threatened by a gap in coverage from patent infringement protection and thus  
12 an imminent loss of profits, loss of customers and potential customers, and loss of goodwill and  
13 product image.

14 90. HTC has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury by reason of the  
15 acts, practices, and conduct of Ericsson alleged above until and unless the Court enjoins such  
16 acts, practices, and conduct.

17 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **(Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)**

19 91. HTC realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all of the  
20 preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

21 92. Ericsson has acted in bad faith by refusing to license Ericsson's patents essential  
22 to the Mobile Cellular and Wireless Standards on FRAND terms and rejecting HTC's fair,  
23 reasonable, and nondiscriminatory offer, while forcing HTC to face loss of coverage from  
24 protection against patent infringement actions and exposing HTC to litigation in the United  
25 States and other jurisdictions, for devices that allegedly utilize Ericsson's claimed essential  
26 patents.



1           93.     Ericsson has, accordingly, wrongfully and intentionally breached the covenant of  
2 good faith and fair dealing by denying HTC the benefits to which they are entitled under  
3 Ericsson's FRAND obligations.

4                                   **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

5                                   **(Promissory Estoppel)**

6           94.     HTC realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all of the  
7 preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

8           95.     Ericsson made a clear and definite promise to licensees through its public  
9 commitments to ETSI, 3GPP, and the IEEE-SA, and that it had granted, or would grant, to third  
10 parties licenses to any essential patents under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms, and on a  
11 non-discriminatory basis.

12           96.     The intended purpose of Ericsson's promises was to induce reliance upon this  
13 promise so that companies like HTC would produce mobile phone products compatible with the  
14 relevant standards. Ericsson knew or should have reasonably expected to know that it would  
15 induce reliance on these promises by companies such as HTC.

16           97.     HTC developed and marketed its products and services in reliance on Ericsson's  
17 promises, including making its products and services compliant with Mobile Cellular and  
18 Wireless Standards.

19           98.     HTC entered into license agreements with Ericsson in reliance on Ericsson's  
20 continued promises, including assurances that Ericsson would continue to license its SEPs under  
21 reasonable royalty rates, with reasonable terms, and on a non-discriminatory basis.

22           99.     Ericsson is estopped from reneging on these promises to ETSI, 3GPP, the IEEE-  
23 SA and their respective members, participants, and implementers under the doctrine of  
24 promissory estoppel.

25                                   **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

26           WHEREFORE, HTC prays for relief as follows:

27           A.     Adjudge and decree that Ericsson is liable for breach of contract;

1 B. Declare that Ericsson has not offered royalties to HTC under reasonable rates,  
2 with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination;

3 C. Enjoin Ericsson from further demanding excessive royalties from HTC that are  
4 not consistent with Ericsson's FRAND obligations;

5 D. Declare that HTC is entitled to license from Ericsson any and all patents that  
6 Ericsson deems "essential" and/or has declared "essential" to the Mobile Cellular and Wireless  
7 Standards under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably  
8 free of any unfair discrimination;

9 E. Determine the FRAND rates that HTC is entitled to for each of the Mobile  
10 Cellular and Wireless Standards;

11 F. Enter judgment awarding HTC a license from Ericsson to any and all patents that  
12 Ericsson deems "essential" and/or has declared "essential" to the Mobile Cellular and Wireless  
13 Standards under the Court's determined FRAND rate, with reasonable terms and conditions that  
14 are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination;

15 G. Enter judgment against Ericsson for the amount of damages that HTC proves at  
16 trial, including, as appropriate, exemplary damages;

17 H. Enter a judgment awarding HTC its expenses, costs, and attorneys' fees under  
18 applicable laws;

19 I. Award HTC pre-judgment and post-judgment interest to the full extent allowed  
20 under the law, as well as its costs; and

21 J. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

22  
23 Dated: April 6, 2017

24 /s/ Gregory L. Watts

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